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**AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR
TROUBLES.**

**DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF
INDEPENDENCE.**

SYDNEY, July 13th.
The situation in Australia since the restoration of peace is getting worse. Strikes of artisans and labourers are inclined to assume a political hue. On July 9th a big demonstration for the independence of Australia took place at Sydney, the greater part of the citizens participating in the movement and parading the streets with loud cries and songs of independence. Most of the influential papers published here have given out leading articles instigating the people to cut down the iron links with the British Empire.

SYDNEY, July 11th.
According to a Melbourne dispatch, a meeting of the representatives of trades unions was held in the city, yesterday, as the result of which it was decided to carry out a general strike throughout Australia. This means the formation of a great combination among the miners, railwaymen, dock labourers and land-shoremen in Queensland, New South Wales, and various states of South Australia, which will strike for the extension of the rights of the working classes. The Government has instituted legal proceedings in the court of arbitration against the manager of the Seamen's Trade Union for the purpose of self-defence.

A member of the Australian Confederate Assembly asked the Government whether it was not thinking in order to meet the situation brought about by a general strike, to obtain the supply of coal from Japan and India so as to prevent the closing down of the factories. Mr. Watt, acting Premier, replied that, while appreciating the motive of the member in making the suggestion, he thought it advisable to watch the progress of events for the present as the question at issue was of a most important nature.

TROUBLE IN THE CELEBES.

BATAVIA, July 29th.—The Resident of Menado has wired that an armed body of Sarekat Islam members liberated prisoners at Lilamota. Further disturbances are expected, consequently the detachment of armed police at Gorontalo has been reinforced. In the coast region at Bolangmongondon there have already been some troubles where discontented elements are misusing the Sarekat Islam. According to this telegram the Government has sent some brigades of armed police to Menado.

BATAVIA, July 29th.—Tjokroninoto, president of the Sarekat Islam, has been put under surveillance by the police.

**AMERICAN-JAPANESE SHIP-
BUILDING.**

About 100,000 tons of American iron in exchange for vessels to be built thereof in Japan under the second exchange arrangement with the United States, have lately arrived at the Japanese shipbuilding yards concerned, and more is following. It is expected that the first steamer will be launched in about September, and 30 vessels in all by about April, 1920. Their actual deliveries may not be completed before next June or July. The following are the scheduled dates at which the vessels are to be launched:—

When launched.	Vessels.	Tons.
September, 1919	1	12,600
October "	5	43,100
November "	5	29,800
December "	7	37,900
January, 1920	6	47,600
February "	3	28,000
March "	2	15,000
April "	1	6,300
Total	30	245,500

COMPULSORY CADET TRAINING.

General Sir George Aston, presiding at a military display by St. Christopher's Club and Cadet Corps (City of London Regiment), referred to the high ideals of British soldiers, whose morality and general conduct, he claimed, were higher than those of any class of the community. Nobody could imagine a Hun soldier saying he would not do a thing because "it wasn't cricket." He did not mind being called a militarist by so-called anti-militarists because he was in favour of compulsory general cadet training in the schools. He hated screaming at boys. No British soldier was a militarist as he understood the term. During the peace discussions, if there was any question of territory to be occupied, everybody said, "Send in British soldiers." General Aston described the cadet system in South Africa, where boys were let off only by getting their mothers to interfere, and said not one boy in the country had got off by going to his mother. He hoped the power of the Press and the sympathy of the public would be enlisted, and that they would soon see 400,000 cadets in London instead of the 40,000 just before the war.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, August 11th.

THE RICE SITUATION.

The rice situation in the city appears to be critical. Importation is decreasing and the price is increasing day by day. In order to check the profiteers the authorities have appointed a number of officers to inquire the price of rice daily.

The exportation of rice is strictly prohibited, and large quantities are being purchased from Kiangsu province.

In order to stop the smuggling of rice by gunboats, the authorities have ordered that every gunboat must be searched by the Customs officers when it passes the Customs House at any place.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Chinese merchants in various places in America have telegraphed to the authorities recommending Dr. Wu Ting-fang for the Civil Governorship.

We learn from a reliable source that the Tschun is about to announce that Chang Kam-fong will be retained in the office of the Internal Peace Conference.

The Peking Government proposes to appoint Kung Sam-jam, the acting Premier, to be the chief of the Northern peace delegates and to have the Shanghai Conference resumed, as soon as possible.

Another message states that, in view of the powerlessness of the Military Government, Peking has decided not to negotiate peace with its delegates but will send representatives to discuss with General Luk Wing-ting in Kwangsi, and Tong Kai-yew, in Yunnan, separate peace proposals, as they hold the supreme power in the South-West provinces. This is given as the explanation of the delay in sending the Northern peace delegates to Shanghai.

The members of the Provincial Assembly in Canton have urged the Military Government to moderate the demands made to the Peking Government, so that they will be easier to accept.

CHINA BANK NOTES.

Owing to the depreciation of the China Bank notes, the Tschun invited a number of the principal merchants and officials to his yamen to discuss the maintenance of the notes. It was decided to have a million dollars in cash for the exchange of the notes; this money to be subscribed by the merchants, who will be required with high interest.

GENERAL LUK AND KWANGSI.

General Luk Wing-ting has recently announced that, at the request of the Kwangsi leaders, he has taken control of military affairs, and assumed office in Mo-ming on August 1st.

CANTON'S SILK TRADE.

The C. M. Customs at Canton reports that during the second quarter of the year 1919 raw white silk not re-re-exported to Hongkong was 654 piculs, against 467 in 1918; steam flature raw white silk exported to Hongkong, 13,744 piculs against 15,775 piculs in 1918; raw yellow silk not re-re-exported to Hongkong, 100 piculs against 72 in 1918; waste silk (including wadding) exported to Hongkong, 5,536 piculs against 7,003 piculs in 1918; waste silk exported to Chinese ports, four against nil in 1918.

AN UNGRATEFUL COUSIN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing and money.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant came from the country and stayed with a cousin for over two months. One day he disappeared with the clothing, and the cousin, suspecting that the youth was making for the country, went to Kowloon Railway station and arrested him as he was entering the train.

Defendant stated that he wished to go to the country and, as his relative did not give him his train-fare, he was obliged to steal the clothes.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

**DISPOSING OF THE REMAINS OF A
FEAST.**

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman who was charged with hawking vegetables within the market limits offered the excuse that she had purchased a quantity of vegetables for a Chinese feast-day, and, finding she was unable to consume them herself, thought it best to sell the surplus. Mr. Hutchison fined defendant, who had a previous conviction for a similar offence, \$6.

**FORTY-THREE YEARS IN
AMERICA.**

**AN OLD CHINESE AND A
REVOLVER.**

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an old Chinese, who claimed a residence of 43 years in America, who charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver. Defendant stated that he returned to Hongkong on the *Columbian*, and was on the way to his native place. He picked up the revolver on board the steamer.

Inspector Gordon said the case was an ordinary one. It was evident that the man did not know the regulations and was not connected with any robbers.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$25.

THE BOY AND THE MILK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese "boy" employed by Madame Fling at the Astor House Hotel was charged with stealing a bottle of milk.

The evidence was to the effect that defendant was seen by Madame Fling drinking milk out of a bottle and then filling up the bottle with water.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$5.

**THE WATCHMAN AND THE IRON
BARS.**

An Indian watchman, employed by Madame Fling, was charged with stealing several bars of iron belonging to his employer.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appearing for defendant, stated that the iron-bars were rusty and had lain in disuse for over eight years. His client, thinking they were of no use, sold them for \$1.50 to a marine hawk. Defendant had been employed as a watchman by Mr. C. W. Stapleton for several years, and had been transferred by him to Madame Fling when she took over the premises formerly occupied by the Victoria Dispensary.

Inspector Brazil stated that the Police took a serious view of the case, owing to the numerous burglaries which had been committed recently. They believed that most of these burglaries were connived at by the watchmen.

Mr. Gardiner remarked that he hoped that statement was not a reflection on his client.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$25.

CONSTABLE FORGETS HIS NAME.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing two tins of cigarettes from a Chinese hawk.

It was stated that the hawk placed his wares opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with the intention of taking a rest, when defendant stole the cigarettes and ran away. He was arrested by a Chinese constable.

The Chinese constable entered the witness-box to give evidence.

The interpreter: What is your surname?—Witness: Mak.

What is your other name?—Er, I don't know.

Why, have you forgotten your own name?—Yes, I have.

Mr. Lindsell: What, don't you know your own name? Have you come from the Lunatic Asylum?—Witness: I remember it now; it is Mak Li.

Mr. Lindsell: Is that your own name?—Witness replied that it was, and muttered something to the effect that he was not responsible for it. Witness then gave evidence of the arrest of defendant.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

**P.W.D. "BOY" ACCUSED OF
TAKING BRIBES.**

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with accepting a bribe of \$5 from a boatman.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

It was stated that defendant was employed as a "boy" in the P.W.D., and that on several occasions he had received sums of money from various people for promising to assist them to procure land, etc. On Saturday last defendant promised to obtain a piece of land for a boat-builder, and received a bribe of \$5.

Mr. Lo stated that there were altogether six witnesses for the prosecution and suggested that an afternoon should be fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case till Thursday.

**PRESENTATION TO CAPT.
AND MRS. MILROY.**

**INTERESTING FUNCTION AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.**

An interesting function took place at the Harbour Office yesterday morning, when Captain Milroy and Mrs. Milroy, who are leaving for Australia after nearly thirty years' residence in Hongkong, were presented with a blackwood silver inkstand and a silver bag, respectively, by the members of the Harbour Department.

Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., the Harbour Master, in making the presentation, said:—

Mr. Milroy: We have asked you to meet us here this morning in order that we may beg your acceptance of a small token of esteem on the part of some of the Harbour Department staff. You are leaving the Colony after 30 years spent in charge of the Sailors' Home, where you have done such excellent work. From time to time you have, in addition, undertaken the onerous duties of Shipping Master, and these you have carried out in the same indefatigable style. During the time I have been in the Department—very nearly 20 years—there has never been any occasion upon which either of my predecessors or I would have wished for anyone but you at the Home.

I must now ask you to accept this tray as a memento of your residence in the Colony, and to convey this silver bag to Mrs. Milroy with the best of wishes from us all to you both for health, happiness and prosperity at Home.

Capt. Milroy, in returning thanks, said: Captain Basil Taylor and colleagues of the Harbour Office, when the hint was conveyed to me on Saturday evening that I was expected at the Harbour Office to-day at 11 a.m., I little dreamed that I was to be the recipient, in conjunction with my wife, of these beautiful presents. I assure you, gentlemen, that this parting thought of yours touches me deeply. I can also assure you that these gifts will be treasured by both of us all the days of our lives, and that wherever we may settle down they will always be pleasant reminders of twenty happy years of work and comradeship in the Colony of Hongkong.

When I joined the Sailors' Home as Superintendent in 1899 and became associated with the Harbour Office through the Mercantile Marine Office, Captain Murray Ramsay, who is remembered by many of you, was Harbour Master. Then came Captain Barnes Lawrence. His sad death after the typhoon of 1906 opened the way for Captain Basil Taylor. He answered the call of his country in 1915, and during the war the position was occupied by Commander Beckwith. Now Captain Taylor is back to duty. I mention these things to show that I have served under four Harbour Masters, and I may say that with all of them it has been my good fortune to maintain the most cordial relations. Not an incident has occurred in these twenty years to cause regret on one side or the other, as far as I am aware. The work at times has been difficult, more so during the war than at any other time, but with the hearty co-operation and good fellowship prevailing it has never been unpleasant. The Home, which was my chief interest until the Shipping Office work also fell to my lot, has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and it leaves my hands, I am pleased to say, with a Bank credit considerably in excess of that which it had when I joined it.

To the staff of the Harbour Office and to successive Harbour Masters I am deeply indebted for much ungrudging assistance. I leave Hongkong not of my own accord but because the Doctors tell me I have got to go. If I had my health I should not be saying good-bye now, for Hongkong in every other way has been very kind to me, and more kindness than I have had during these last few weeks I could never hope to have anywhere. Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I shall never forget you.

**BIG IRON MINE DISCOVERED IN
NANKING.**

A new iron mine has been discovered at Chiaofengshas (Nanking) about 10 1/4 from the Kaohsih Railway station. A mining surveyor estimates that the total quantity of available ore is no less than 5,000,000 tons at the least, but just now only a small vein containing about 250,000 tons has been found. Strictly speaking, the mine is not a new discovery as it is known that, even in the remote period of the Ming dynasty, there used to be iron furnaces in this locality. Hitherto the natives have contented themselves with picking up the iron ores that were scattered about.

HOME TRUTHS AT KOWLOON.

OUTSPOKEN SERMON AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

HONGKONGERS OR HONG-KONGEREELS?

The following sermon was preached at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. E. Martin, from the text "Salomon said Give me wisdom and knowledge."

Beginning with the parable of the marriage feast of the king's son, the preacher noted that this story was obviously based on an incident of local contemporary history, which is related also in Josephus. Herod Antipas had built the city of Tiberias in honour of the beautiful daughter of the Roman Emperor, but the Jews stated that the site of the city had been formerly a graveyard, and they all with one consent refused to inhabit the city, or attend the feasts. This fact of history bears witness to the historicity of our Gospels. The man without the wedding garment was cast out in the same way that Christians who have entered Christ's Church by faith but lack repentance and purity of life and conduct will one day be cast forth.

Last Sunday we recalled our Heroes of the War, and it is well now to consider ourselves. An outstanding feature of Kowloon life is the snobbishness with which certain folk turn up their noses at their social inferiors until the latter prosper in business, and then the former snob grow jealous and curious. This is a case of Early Chaperlain in the "Book of Snobs." Thackeray in another work, "Sketches in London," remarks: "Do you mean to say, you great folks, that your object in society is not love, not friendship, is not family union and affection, is not truth and kindness, is not generous sympathy and union of Christian men and women, parents and children, but that you assemble and meet together with a daring selfishness openly avowed? Such are our own snobs who cut their old friends when prosperity has made them proud."

Another of our sins is an inordinate lust for money. The war provided us all with an opportunity for giving which will never recur in exactly the same way. But while Britain's bravest and best were sacrificing themselves on the Calvary of War there were some among us who donned uniforms, sat down, and emulated those Roman soldiers who also gambled at the foot of the Cross. Of course there were also Hongkong men who fought and died. There were glorious Hongkongers as well as slimy, grimy Hongkongers fattening on the lives of sailors. But the majority of us resemble the Big Three—Peter, James and John—in Gethsemane during that other agony. When all we could do was to offer human sympathy and prayer we, too, just slumbered and slept. Yet Peter after his failure was forgiven and reinstated, and our own future holds out the same full hope of faithful service following the penitent's forgiveness.

Another characteristic of Hongkong is careless regard for common faithfulness to vows and resolutions. Baptism and Confirmation vows and Wedding vows, too, are often apparently forgotten. "You say you cannot come to church every Sunday because you must get fresh air; you owe it to yourself and your firm, your system and efficiency require that whole day in the open air. You are never too tired to arise early on the Sabbath for a day's amusement. Last Sunday, was an example. After a Saturday afternoon for fresh air and exercise, and Saturday evening for quiet and diversion, you had not only Sunday but a whole day's holiday on Monday. Yet after a calm, cool evening, instead of returning home with divine peace overshadowing all hearts on that solemn day of Remembrance of our Glorious Dead, we meet crowds of dressed-up dandified donkeys pouring from trams and trains, bars, cars and launches—all noisy and intoxicated with the glamour and excitement of feverish pleasure-seeking."

To live a Christian life in Hongkong is not impossible, but it will not be done without cultivating at all costs a conscious communion with our Heavenly Father. It is not possible to bear Him in mind all the time; one can love an earthly father without having him perpetually in one's mind; but by regular daily prayer we can renew our communion with God, by meditation and Bible-study of a spiritual, devotional nature we can sustain communion, and by the habit of weekly worship we can stimulate it. By making laws for ourselves—like the laws of the Medes and Persians—which cannot be broken, we shall involve ourselves in sacrifice, but the effort will be a thousand times worth while if it makes us faithful disciples of Jesus Christ.

A CHARTER-PARTY CASE. INTERESTING SUPREME COURT ACTION.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) heard an action to decide whether or no Toong Yau, a ship-owner, of Shanghai, was bound to take delivery, in Hongkong, on December 27th, 1910, of the s.s. *Castlefield*, in accordance with the terms of a charter-party entered into between Messrs. Moller & Co., Shanghai, and Toong Yau, dated Shanghai, September 20th, 1910.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the plaintiffs (the Attorney General of Hongkong and the Castlefield Steamship Co.), and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. G. A. Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock explained that he had been engaged on the case before he was appointed to act as Attorney General and he had obtained the permission of the Government to appear at the present hearing.

His Lordship observed that Mr. Pollock appeared as plaintiff and for the defendant. (Laughter.)

A large amount of evidence taken by both parties on commission at Shanghai, as well as the evidence of Mr. George Grimble, taken on commission in Hongkong last week, was agreed on by both sides as in evidence.

Mr. Potter said the charter-party was made on September 20th, 1910. It had to be noted that the ship had to be delivered during the second half of October or in November. It had also to be noted that there was no fixed date for the cancellation of the charter-party. It was a common thing in a charter-party to fix a date on which the party could be cancelled if delivery of a ship was not made. In this case the *Castlefield* was not delivered either in October or November, but the agreed correspondence between the parties would show that the defendant requested the plaintiffs time after time to postpone delivery as long as possible, even until January, 1911, because, if he took delivery within the time mentioned in the charter-party, it would have led to a very great loss to him. The charter-party had been made before the Armistice. While the war was on, freights were high, but when the Armistice was signed, the bottom fell out of the market.

His Lordship asked if it would have been a loss to the defendant to accept delivery.

Mr. Potter replied that it would have been a great loss to the defendant if the plaintiffs had compelled him to take delivery within the period specified by the charter-party, and therefore it was expressly requested that delivery should be delayed as long as possible. These requests for postponement of delivery, continued Mr. Potter, were both oral and written. They were made by a Mr. Thams, who was acting as defendant's agent. Mr. Thams was a ship-broker, of Messrs. Linblad & Co., Shanghai, and all the plaintiff's negotiations were carried out through him. As a matter of fact, the plaintiffs never saw the defendant.

The first point the Court had to decide, continued Mr. Potter, was that of fact. The plaintiffs said that the delivery of the steamer was delayed until December 27th at the express request of the defendant, that was to say Mr. Thams. The defendant contended that the plaintiffs should have delivered the steamer between December 15th and December 20th—a question of only seven days between the parties. Although, emphasised Mr. Potter, the plaintiffs had put off delivery for months at the defendant's request, the defendant took up the extraordinary position of saying that because the plaintiffs did not deliver the steamer on the exact day he required he would not accept delivery. If, therefore, his Lordship would say that the defendant was bound to accept delivery on December 27th the case would conclude at once. The evidence that the postponement was made at the defendant's express request was overwhelming, and if his Lordship would not concede that point it would mean that three of the plaintiff's most important witnesses had committed perjury. The plaintiffs' sworn testimony was that so late as December 17th the defendant asked, through Mr. Thams, that delivery of the steamer be put off at least till the end of December.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to read a number of letters and telegrams which had passed between the plaintiffs and Mr. Thams. The correspondence related to the repeated requests by the defendant to postpone the delivery of the steamer—without prejudice to the charter-party—until at least the end of the year, when the defendant would not suffer such heavy loss as he would sustain if the steamer were delivered according to the charter-party. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

ROBBER CHIEF CAPTURED. SMART WORK BY HONGKONG POLICE.

The local Police Force are to be congratulated on effecting the capture of a robber chief, who has pillaged several villages near Canton, kidnapping people, and wounding many. His name was a terror to the population of Canton. He was the leader of a gang of 2000 thugs, and on June 8th attacked the village of Lung-kok, in Kwangtung Province, and after intimidating the inhabitants, set fire to three houses and stole a large quantity of jewellery. In the village lived two Chinese youths, students at one of the Hongkong schools, who had been called to the country owing to the death of one of their relatives. Their father is a wealthy merchant. They were kidnapped by the robbers and taken to Kwong-Pin village, where they were held to ransom of \$3,000. The two youths managed to escape to the main road, but were followed by the robbers, who managed to recapture one of them. The other, who was armed with a revolver, wounded one of the robbers and then made his way to the nearest Police station, where he related what had occurred. A large force of constables, led by the youth, surrounded the robbers' den, and, after a short scuffle in which revolver shots were frequently fired, three of the robbers were arrested. The leader managed to escape to Hongkong. The local Police were communicated with, and the man was arrested.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Inspector Watt produced the prisoner and applied for his extradition on behalf of the Canton authorities.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown.

The robber chief stands about 5 feet 1 inch in height, and has a very ill-nourished appearance.

After the evidence of several witnesses had been heard, the case was remanded till this afternoon.

JEALOUSY AND DRUNKENNESS.

MAN ALLEGED TO HAVE CHOPPED HIS WIFE.

A quarrel between a husband and his wife culminated in the man cutting and wounding the woman with a chopper.

It appeared that the husband, who used to go about with another woman, came home drunk on Saturday night and disturbed the household. The wife remonstrated and accused him of infidelity, refusing to remain in the same cubicle. She shut the door in his face, whereupon the man demanded to see his son. He broke open the door and a quarrel ensued. The husband, in a fit of rage, picked up a chopper and attacked his wife, inflicting two serious wounds on her right leg and thigh. Police-whistles were blown and when the Police arrived they arrested the man and took the woman to the Hospital, where she is lying in a serious condition.

The husband was produced before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and the case was formally remanded for a week.

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER AFTER NINE MONTHS.

On October 20th, 1910, at about 2 a.m., a Chinese was found on the third floor of a building in Connaught Road by a police constable, who attempted to arrest him. The man, in endeavouring to evade arrest, jumped from the third floor to the ground floor, and injured his leg. He was then seized by the Police, who found a dagger on him. Owing to his injuries he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where a Police guard was placed over him. One night, however, the man disappeared from the Hospital and was not seen again till a few days ago, when he was arrested by a Chinese constable for another offence. When taken to the Police station his identity was established. He was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with his old offence, and the case was remanded for a week.

THE RICE SITUATION.

CHINESE PASSENGER ATTACKED.

West Point appears to be the only district at present where the rice riots are continued. There was not a single day during last week upon which either a steamer or a cargo boat was not mobbed. On Sunday afternoon a Chinese passenger was conveying a pail of rice in a rickshaw when about thirty men assailed him. Police-whistles were blown, and when the Police arrived they managed to arrest three of the assailants, who were produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, and remanded.

CORRESPONDENCE. CANNED GOODS—A WARNING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—The danger of buying goods from unreliable stores was amply illustrated to a friend of mine a few evenings ago. He was walking along the Praya and happened to see some Chinese handling canned goods. He stopped, out of curiosity, and saw a shop-keeper busy with a Bradawl piercing dozens of tins of Camp Bations all badly blown, and pressing the lids of the tins flat again after the gas had escaped. The tins were then passed on to an assistant, who straightway soldered up the holes.

The story is vouched for by a very well-known resident, and should be a warning to those who allow their servants to do their catering.

The insertion of this letter in your valuable paper may possibly prevent some of your readers getting a dose of ptomaine poisoning.—Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, August 11th, 1910.

INTER-PORT CRICKET. WHO WILL CARRY OFF THE HONOURS?

Though it is too early to speculate on the probable results of the triangular cricket tournament to be played in Hongkong in the latter half of November, it is not premature to say that Hongkong's chances of entering a really representative team do not appear to be very rosy at the moment. Inasmuch as cricket is thriving both in Shanghai and in Malaya, Hongkong will have its work cut out to uphold its reputation. The next few months, however, will undoubtedly see the arrival of new men in the Colony, either for the Army, Navy, or commercial houses. It has been stated that R. Hancock, the Hongkong Club captain, is due back before November. H.M.S. *Hawkins*, with her "carefully selected personnel," is on her way out, and is fairly certain to contain at least one or two good cricketers. T. E. Pearce will return before November, and it is assumed that the Colony will be able to call on H. E. Muriel, now in Canton. It is hoped that R. E. O. Bird will be available but that is doubtful. A. A. Claxton is fairly certain to be here. Of those in the Colony, one fancies that G. E. Marley, A. E. Wood, Lieut. Col. Coles, D. E. Donnelly and C. J. Stapleton all stand a very good chance of being selected.

The great majority of the cricketers in British Malaya were engaged on August 2nd and 3rd, when Selangor defeated Singapore by an innings and 163 runs and Perak defeated Penang by an innings and 51 runs. If British Malaya is able to bring anything like her full strength to Hongkong in November there is little doubt that she will carry away the honours. Malaya can command the services of M. K. Foster, one of the famous family of cricketing brothers of Worcestershire. During a short stay in Ceylon he showed that he has lost none of his home form. H. E. Pratten, a New South Wales cricketer, now rubber-planting, is another of Malaya's strong men. He was the hero of a recent F.M.S.—Straits match, and at Penang on August 3rd he scored 70 runs. Norman Grenier, who made 124 runs for Selangor against Singapore on August 3rd, has been considered for many years one of the soundest batsmen in Malaya. The Malayan team is fairly certain to include three Ceylon Burghers—Norman Grenier, the Selangor captain; W. O. Jonklaas, till lately captain of Perak and now on a holiday in Ceylon; and Dr. J. A. Scharenquiel, the most brilliant left-handed batsman who ever played for a Ceylon College, and who was once accounted the best left-handed batsman in Scotland. If the rest of the Malayan team is made up of Dr. Campbell, N. L. Clarke, O. F. Stonor, R. E. H. Oliver, Dr. P. H. Hennessey and R. T. Reid, with H. R. Nicoll and W. E. Cockburn as reserves, some very fine cricket indeed should be witnessed.

Shanghai will be placed very much in the same position as Hongkong as to the likelihood of new players finding their way to the Settlement before November. The Shanghai team is not as strong as of yore, but no doubt a very representative eleven can be picked if the selectors look beyond the ranks of the premier British Club. Captain E. I. M. Barrett has an injured leg at present, while E. W. Blair and E. G. B. Lover (the latter was one of the most successful fast bowlers in Ceylon ten years ago) were also amongst those who did not turn out in a match played last Monday between Shanghai C.C. and "The Rest," which the former won easily by 87 runs. Others who are likely to be asked to join the team for Hongkong in November are W. C. G. Clifford, J. M. Pearson, W. G. Anderson, C. J. Deeks, E. G. Barnes, W. N. Hansell, C. Knight, W. S. Read, and A. W. Hayward.

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[1082]

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

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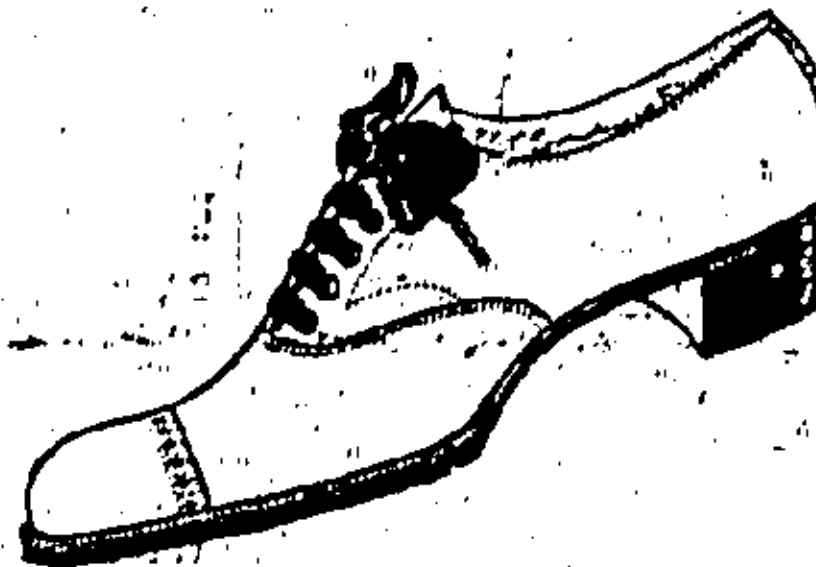
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 11th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 18th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 1st, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 9th, 1919. [1103]

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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Hongkong, August 9th, 1919. [1104]

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1919. [1105]

G. R.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race residing to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao, should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$20.

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

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PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

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THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending June 30th, 1919, at the rate of Two Pence five shillings sterling per share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 9th, 1919. [1108]

WANTED.

CAN anyone recommend a good house-boy for the Peak District, Light Work.

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[1069]

WANTED.

October or would take over at once if desired.

FLAT, Small House or Half House with Kitchen, Bathroom, etc. Hongkong or Kowloon.

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NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919.

Apply—
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NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
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[102]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

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H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.
[1037]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Large Office and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.

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Apply to—
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[1049]

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FOR SALE or TO LET No. 125, THE PEAK.

For particulars apply to—
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NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shingmun and known as Lot Number 57A (Eastern half) which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This Property, which was lately occupied by W. H. B. Brookfield, has an area of 3234 square feet and is situated on Central Avenue. A Residence, Servants' quarters and small Godown are built upon the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shingmun and known as Lot Number 57B (Western half) which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This Property, which was lately occupied by Carlowitz and Company, has an area of 2028 square feet and is situated on Central Avenue and North Avenue. A Residence, Godown and Comprodor's Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in person to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property," 21, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of September, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property
20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, July 31st. [1069]

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
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Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese

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MARRIAGE.

CHATHAM — BROWN. — At St. Nicholas Church, Witherside, Yorkshire, on June 3rd, Lieutenant Geoffrey Keith Chatham, Royal Air Force, second surviving son of the Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, Hongkong, to Edna, only daughter of M. CHEYVERTON, Esq., Esquire, Cheyvert, House, Witherside.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12TH, 1919.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

We are not great believers in Government control of industrial and commercial enterprises, but the situation at home, which is becoming serious enough to cause very considerable alarm regarding the prospects of our overseas trade, leads to the conclusion that many of the restrictions and regulations imposed during the war have been withdrawn too hurriedly.

It was desirable, of course, that complete freedom for imports and exports should be re-established as soon as possible. We are not referring so much to that aspect of the question as to the sale and distribution of commodities in Great Britain itself. There was a good deal of profiteering during the war. Perhaps it was not possible to prevent it altogether, but there are signs that it has increased enormously since the Armistice, and whilst it continues we can hardly expect to witness the disappearance of labour unrest, which is unquestionably going far to undermine the nation's financial stability.

The experience of the past few years has shown how difficult it is to fix prices for any particular class of goods, and yet as soon as such artificial restrictions have been removed the cost to the consumer has risen immediately, in some instances, by over 100 per cent.

Had it been possible to normalise conditions as soon as hostilities ceased, the commercial machine would have worked smoothly under the ordinary laws of supply and demand, and individual enterprise might have been given full scope

without harm to the community. There is little likelihood, however, that trading conditions will become normal for months.

perhaps even years. There is a scarcity of foodstuffs throughout the world; raw materials are difficult to obtain; and there is not nearly enough shipping at the moment to meet the needs. In the circumstances, it is comparatively easy for speculators and unprincipled exploiters of the public.

The serious warning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that "expenditure must be cut down and production increased if we are not to become nationally bankrupt" falls on deaf ears. It must be so whilst large fortunes are being concentrated in the hands of a few profiteers, and unemployment doles and army gratuities create an artificial atmosphere of prosperity in which a depreciated paper currency passes freely.

Accompanying the hectic extravagance which appears to be an outstanding feature of the present day, are incessant murmurs of labour discontent, the never-ending complaint that the workers are not receiving their fair share of the spoils. The prospects for the coming winter, when coal will be at prohibitive prices and wheat almost impossible to obtain, do not hold out any prospect of a quick return to that industrial activity upon which our economic salvation depends. It is almost certain that rationing will have to be reintroduced before the year is over, and now we are informed that, in place of the old

Conscription Tribunals, "Profiteering Tribunals" are to be set up in order to check the retailers' exploitation of uncontrolled articles of daily use. Such measures may be extremely distasteful and it is possible that they will lead to petty abuses and to fussy interference with "the rights of the individual," but it is better that there should be these inconveniences than that things should continue to drift in the direction they are going.

The announcement that foreign money has been at the bottom of much of the recent agitation in England gives us very considerable satisfaction, for, intriguing of this nature can be stopped by the watchfulness of Scotland Yard and by the ordinary processes of the law. It is a much more difficult matter to calm unrest caused by a sense of injustice deeply rooted in the great mass of loyal and patriotic wage-earners.

The Rev. Arnold Foster, who came out to China in 1871, passed away at his bungalow in Kowloon on July 30th.

A Chinese youth, while fishing on the China Merchants' wharf, accidentally fell into the harbour and was drowned.

Major E. M. Conolly, Reserve of Officers R.F.A., who was Private Secretary to Sir Henry May, has been awarded the C.M.G.

It is reported that arrangements are being made by a Chinese merchant to start the manufacture of matches in Shanghai.

Yesterday there were no fewer than six Blue Funnel ships in port, representing an aggregate carrying capacity of approximately 75,000 tons.

Hearing that the construction of the Tungkuang-Loyang Railway may be undertaken by the Japanese, the people of Hunan have unanimously risen against the project, says a Peking paper.

The inclement weather prevented a large congregation from attending the organ recital given, last night, at St. John's Cathedral by Mr. J. W. White. A Collection taken in aid of the Organ Fund amounted to \$34.55.

Mr. W. J. Owens, of Holt's Wharf, who left for home yesterday on the *Neleus* was recently presented with a silver tea-set by the members of the Kowloon Bowling Green in token of appreciation of the services he has rendered the Club.

Lieut. I. B. Tyler, who left the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. a few days ago on leaving for home and demobilization, was awarded the Military Cross in the Birthday honours for his services in Egypt with the Mountain Battery now at Kowloon.

Lieut. Colonel I. B. F. Currie—the mere mention of whose departure from the Colony in 1917 was considered likely to be "directly" or "indirectly" useful to the enemy—has been awarded the D.S.O. for his services as O.C. 89th Brigade R.G.A. in France.

The *ss. Brisbane* (Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, agents) has left Singapore in search of the *Huairuo*, which left Saigon at noon on July 28th with a cargo of rice for Hongkong. The crew of the missing vessel included six Europeans—Captain Lockett, Messrs. Cusack, Eversdyk, Kidd, Cabre and Ferguson.

Lieut. (temp. Brig. General) G. B. Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the R.G.A., formerly of Hongkong, has recently been awarded the C.B.

When Lieut. Alex. Carnegie goes to China with his ship, the *Osiris*, his young wife intends to follow him (says the *Singapore Free Press*). Lieut. Carnegie, who is Lord and Lady Southesk's second son, was married in Edinburgh recently to his pretty cousin, the daughter of Lady Dora Rodzowski Rivers.

There was a somewhat serious house collapse in Queen's Road, on Friday night, owing to the wet weather. The third floor of No. 44 gave way, and an old Chinese woman was buried beneath the debris. Rescue work was immediately commenced and the woman, who was badly injured, was removed to hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

The P. & O. *ss. Japan*, which reached Singapore on the morning of August 4th, from the Far East, behind her scheduled time, encountered the tail end of a typhoon off the Macclesfield Bank, half way, approximately, between Singapore and Hongkong. The vessel had a rough time of it, the wind and heavy seas which prevailed carrying away her steering chains, and thereby delaying her progress. The *Japan* is en route to Calcutta.

A brass tablet to the memory of the late Mr. A. B. Bryson, who died on his way to Honolulu, has been erected by his relatives in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. At the Sunday service, a tribute was paid to the faithfulness and Christian helpfulness of Mr. Bryson, whose readiness to assist the Church by gifts and voluntary service was well known to all. The hymn "Nearer my God to Thee," inscribed on the tablet

LABOUR UNREST SPREADS TO AMERICA.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH RECOGNISED AS REGENT OF HUNGARY.

ULSTER PREPARING TO DEFEND HER LIBERTIES.

BRITISH POLICE STRIKE AT AN END.

PROVISIONS OF THE HOME PROFITEERING ACT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HUNGARY.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH RECOGNISED AS REGENT.

BUDAPEST, August 9th.

The new Ministry, at its first meeting on Friday, resolved to recognise Archduke Joseph as Regent until the National Assembly has been elected. The Ministers swore allegiance to the Archduke.

MONARCHICAL OR REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT?

BUDAPEST, August 10th.

Archduke Joseph has made the following statement to Reuters:—

It is impossible to say whether the future Government of Hungary will be Monarchical or Republican. That is a question solely to be decided by the National Assembly which will be elected immediately the Rumanians leave the country.

It is impossible to attempt to hold elections during the Rumanian occupation. Elections will be conducted on a universal franchise every man and woman over 24 years of age voting.

The present situation in Hungary is very critical. The Rumanians have stopped the railways, telegraphs, and telephones, and are preventing food from reaching Budapest.

The new Government will not negotiate with the Rumanians, but will rely on the Entente.

ARCHDUKE'S MOVEMENT OF A ROYALIST CHARACTER.

BUDAPEST, August 7th.

The Archduke's movement originated in aristocratic and official circles. It is strongly of a Royalist character.

Hungarian officers are again wearing their smartest uniforms and all their decorations.

REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

PARIS, August 10th.

Archduke Joseph has telegraphed to the Supreme Council announcing the intention of the Hungarian Government to execute the Armistice, and asking for recognition in official quarters.

ARCHDUKE'S INTERVENTION VIEWED APPREHENSIVELY.

BUDAPEST, August 8th.

The Archduke's signature to his proclamation, "Archduke Joseph, Field-Marshal," is much commented on. Up to now he has described himself as "Joseph Habsburg."

His sudden intervention is viewed apprehensively by thoughtful politicians.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

BUDAPEST, August 7th.

The Premier, M. Friedrich, has made the following statement to Reuters:—

The removal of the Peidl Cabinet was essential, because it was a Bolshevik body. The Archduke came to Budapest at 10 a.m. yesterday escorted by Hungarian officers. He conferred with General Gordon (British) Colonel Law (U.S.A.) and Colonel Romanelli (Italy).

He then formed his Cabinet entirely of Hungarians.

The Archduke conferred again, at 2 p.m. today, with the heads of the Allied Missions, reaching a satisfactory agreement.

The Rumanians did not participate in the conferences.

NEW GOVERNMENT INUNDATED WITH CONGRATULATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, August 9th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the new Government has been inundated with congratulations on the removal of the Soviets.

STATESMEN RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY.

BERLIN, August 9th.

A number of Hungarian statesmen departed from Vienna for Budapest yesterday. A special train was placed at their disposal by the Entente. The statesmen included M. Lovas, the prospective Premier, Count Stefan Beihlen, representing the Sardinian Counter-Revolutionary Government, and M. Garami, a Socialist leader.

RUMANIANS INTEND TO REMAIN.

BUDAPEST, August 8th.

The Rumanians are assuming control of the administration and apparently intend remaining.

VERY SEVERE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Press censorship is very severe.

Most of the newspapers have been suspended. The Rumanians suppressed the announcement from Paris that four Entente Generals are coming to Budapest.

EXCESSES BY RUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

Rumanian soldiers are robbing houses and persons and are permitting excesses in the provinces.

They have arrested several hundred inhabitants of Budapest, mostly Jews, suspected of Bolshevik connections.

The Rumanians captured M. Czerny, the leader of the Bolsheviks under Dr. Szamuely, at Stuhlweizenburg.

GENERAL GORDON PROTESTS.

VIENNA, August 9th.

General Gordon, in Budapest yesterday, visited the Rumanian Commander to protest against the excesses of the Rumanian troops.

The Rumanian commander had declined to accept General Gordon's letter of protest.

RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES' STUBBORN.

PARIS, August 10th.

Paris has received information from Budapest that the Rumanian authorities do not manifest their willingness to comply with the instructions of the Conference.

GERMAN INVENTIONST?

BRUSSELS, August 10th.

Semi-official reports from Bucharest state that the excesses by the Rumanian troops have been invented by the German Press and the Bolsheviks.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

PARIS, August 10th.

Mr. H. C. Hoover has gone to Budapest to investigate the food situation.

RUMANIANS COMMANDER ALL THE FOOD.

BUDAPEST, August 8th.

The Rumanians have swept the country bare of provisions for miles round Budapest.

AMERICANS TO FEED THE CHILDREN.

BUDAPEST, August 10th.

The American Food Mission in Vienna, in response to urgent appeals, has undertaken to feed the school-children in Budapest.

ANTI-JEWISH FEELING IN BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, August 10th.

Anti-Jewish feeling is very strong in Budapest. Many Jews were beaten in the streets, dragged from cars and tram-cars, the Rumanian troops looking on and laughingly inciting the Hungarians to further attack the Jews.

MEMBER OF THE PEIDL CABINET ASSASSINATED.

BUDAPEST, August 9th.

A telegram from Vienna states that it is reported that M. Dovesak, a Minister of the Peidl Cabinet at Budapest, has been assassinated.

IRELAND.

REVIVAL OF ULSTER POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS.

LONDON, August 9th.

Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, dealt with the necessity of preparedness in Ulster to prevent any encroachment on their liberties.

The meeting decided to revive Ulster political organisations, including the Ulster Clubs, which had been in abeyance during the war.

It was also decided to commemorate "Covenant Day" by religious services throughout Ulster on September 28th.

It was arranged that Sir Edward Carson would inaugurate a political campaign in September.

THE MANDATE FOR TURKEY.

NO DECISION YET REACHED.

LONDON, August 9th.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the American Mission, which is inquiring into the wishes of the population as regards the mandate for Turkey has not yet come to a decision.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM: SEVERE FIGHTING AT ONEGA.

ARCHANGEL, August 8th.

There has been hard, intermittent fighting since the Onega mutiny.

A Russian force, supported by British gunners, attempted to recapture Onega. They were attacked by the Bolsheviks, part of whom, disguised as peasants and women, got in the rear of the Russians, but the latter escaped into the woods.

Subsequently, a British monitor was anchored at Onega and Russian detachments landed in the face of desperate resistance and captured a part of the town after ceaseless house-to-house fighting.

The Bolsheviks, reinforced, forced back the Russians, who withdrew, after evacuating the refugees.

Immediately afterwards, two British monitors shelled Onega for eleven hours with 7 inch guns, razing the town.

SOCIALIST COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR RUSSIA.

LUGANSK, August 9th.

The report of the Commission of the International, while strongly protesting against the Allies supporting Admiral Kolchak, declares that the International cannot evade the obligation to understand the protest by the Russian Socialists against Bolshevik oppression.

Therefore, it proposes that a Commission of Inquiry visit Russia in that connection.

PETROGRAD'S PITIFUL PLIGHT.

STOCKHOLM, August 9th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Chief Commissary has issued a proclamation appealing to the agricultural organisations for more food as the population is starving and prices are fantastic.

Bread is 120 roubles per pound and sugar 12 roubles per lump. Disease is raging.

LABOUR UNREST AT HOME.

POLICE STRIKE OVER.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Commissioner of Police announces that the strike is over. Annual leave is being resumed.

He congratulates all ranks for the way they have upheld the traditions of the force.

FIGHT TO THE FINISH IN YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, August 9th.

Apparently, it is going to be a fight to the finish in the strike of the 200,000 Yorkshire miners. The Coal Controller, today, told the men's leaders that it was impossible to concede their demands. To do so would mean a strike in every coalfield in the country for similar concessions.

No further conferences, with a view to a settlement, have been arranged.

It is believed that the funds of the strikers will last only another fortnight. Already, £250,000 has been spent on strike pay.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 9th.

A Conference held in London, today, between the Coal Controller, the Minister of Labour, South Yorkshire coal-owners, Yorkshire miners, and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, with a view to settling the Yorkshire miners' strike, proved to be abortive.

STARVATION IN SOME DISTRICTS.

Meanwhile, the industrial situation in Yorkshire is getting worse.

It has been arranged to feed the children and families in some districts where the people are half-starving. Factories are closing down.

LIVERPOOL STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Liverpool tramway strike has been settled.

THE END OF THE BAKERS STRIKE.

LONDON, August 10th.

A meeting of operative bakers has decided to return to work immediately on the assurances of the Ministry of Labour to introduce a Bill abolishing night-baking.

The men have agreed to accept arbitration respecting hours and wages, providing all strikers are reinstated.

BAKERS' DEMANDS CONCEDED.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Bakers' Union has authorised the resumption of work where the employers are prepared to concede all the Union's demands.

It is anticipated that this will immediately relieve the situation, as a number of large co-operative houses, together with many other employers throughout London, have offered to concede all the demands.

Up to the present, the Union forbade the operatives from resuming.

To-night's conference between masters and men based a statement recommending that when the men have accepted arbitration as regards hours and wages, which the employers and the Ministry of Labour favour, and have resumed work, there will be a further conference to consider improvements and conditions of night-work.

FOOD CONTROL RESUMED.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Food Controller announces the resumption of control and distribution in the prices of imported bacon, hams and lard.

PROFITEERING AT HOME: PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT.

LONDON, August 9th.

The text has been issued of the Profiteering Act of 1919.

It empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, receive complaints in regard to unreasonable profit, and, after hearing the parties, issue an order fixing a price requiring the seller to repay the excess to the complainant, and requiring the complainant to purchase at such a price.

Alternatively, the Board may prosecute the seller in a Summary Court, where he will be liable to a maximum fine of £200, or imprisonment for six months.

Where a Company is convicted, every Director and officer shall be deemed guilty unless he proves his non-complicity.

The Act does not apply to controlled articles.

The Board may delegate its powers to food committees appointed by the local authorities.

The seller will have the right of appeal to Appeal Tribunals appointed by the Board.

The Board may authorise the local authorities to trade in articles to which the Act applies. All information will be treated as confidential.

The Powers of the Board of Trade will be exercised jointly with the Food Controller regarding articles of food.

The Act will continue in force for six months.

MUNITION EXPLOSION AT BAILLEUL.

A HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

LILLE, August 9th.

An explosion occurred, today, in a munitions depot near Bailleul. Up to the present, three civilians are known to have been killed and 20 wounded, exclusive of the casualties among British soldiers, Chinese labourers, and German prisoners.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR ERNST HAECKEL.

BERLIN, August 9th.

The death is announced of Professor Ernst Haeckel.

[Professor Haeckel, who was born in 1833, was an eminent German scientist and philosopher. He was for many years Professor of Zoology at Jena University. He has been an earnest supporter of the Evolution theory, and his writings have been popular throughout Europe.]

BUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO.

FLORENCE, August 10th.

The death is announced of Signor Buggiero Leoncavallo, the famous composer.

[Leoncavallo was born in Naples in March, 1858, and was educated at the Naples Conservatoire. His works were "I Pagliacci," "Medea," "Chatterbox," "La Bohème," "Zaza," "Roland von Berlin," "Maia," and "Mababuki"]

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

BOARD OF TRADE REGULATIONS ISSUED.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Board of Trade has issued regulations determining what articles will benefit by Imperial preference, under the provisions of the 1919 Finance Act, as being of genuine Empire origin, and fixing the proportions of the value of consignments so benefiting. They state that the goods shall not be deemed to be manufactured in the British Empire unless 25 per cent. of the total value is the result of labour within the Empire.

BRITISH TRADE.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

LONDON, August 9th.

Yesterday's message in regard to the increase in exports during the month of July should read £24,600,000 instead of £21,671,024.

The trade returns surpass all previous records, both in imports and exports.

AVIATION.

ANOTHER FRENCH RECORD.

PARIS, August 8th.

The French airman, M. Maurice Walbaum, has beaten the world's height record.

With a passenger in his machine, he reached a height of 25,250 feet.

ARMENIA.

PRESSING NEED FOR ALLIED INTERVENTION.

PARIS, August 9th.

A Havas message says:—

The Acting Prime Minister of the Armenian Republic has sent a despatch to the Armenian Delegation in Paris, insisting on the absolute necessity of sending Allied detachments immediately to Armenia. The Allies must give military aid, arms, and munitions. Only prompt intervention by the Allies can save the Armenians from disaster.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE: SECURITY AGAINST FUTURE ATTACKS.

PARIS, August 9th.

A Havas message says:—

The report on behalf of the Peace Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies on the naval, military and air clauses of the Peace Treaty with Germany states that a comparative amount of security will be obtained if Article 213, which requires Germany to facilitate any investigation considered necessary by the League of Nations, and Article 130, authorizing the continuance of the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine in case of non-compliance, are strictly applied.

BELGIUM RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY.

BRUSSELS, August 9th.

The Chamber has unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.

THE PIERISCUITE IN UPPER SILESIA.

PARIS, August 9th.

It has been decided, during the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, that the Big Four will send equal detachments to maintain order.

AMERICAN UNREST.

GENERAL PERSHING RECALLED SUDDENLY.

PARIS, August 9th.

The Associated Press learns that it is reported here that General Pershing has been recalled home suddenly.

The only reason given is that it is believed to be in connection with the strike situation in the United States.

CONTINUATION OF FOOD CONTROL ACT.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.

President Wilson, addressing Congress on the dearness of living, recommended the continuation of the Food Control Act with substantial penalties for profiteering, including criminal prosecution. He urged legislation requiring that foods released from cold storage be priced the same as when they entered, also a federal licensing system to ensure competitive selling.

PROMPT RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

He appealed for the prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty, because permanent relief would be impossible while the country was neither at war nor at peace.

He said that the demands for higher wages were justified if there was no other means of enabling the men to live.

RAILWAY DEMANDS TO BE ADJUDICATED.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.

President Wilson has sent a letter to the Director of Railways authorizing him to adjudicate the railway shippers' demands for higher wages as soon as the unauthorised strikers have returned to work.

Traffic on the New York-Newhaven-Hartford Railway has been suspended, owing to a strike among 10,000 shippers.

STOCKYARD WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE.

CHICAGO, August 8th.

One hundred thousand stockyard workers threaten to strike unless the guards stationed in the yards to prevent racial rioting are withdrawn. Hundreds of whites have left work owing to 3,000 negroes returning to work protected by troops.

BROOKLYN STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW YORK, August 8th.

A strike on the street railways at Brooklyn has led to rioting. Several were shot and many injured.

ACTORS JOIN THE STRIKERS' RANKS.

NEW YORK, August 8th.

Actors have struck for the recognition of their Union, demanding extra pay for acting more than seven times weekly. The principal theatres on Broadway are closed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 7th.

Silver is quoted at 57½d. buyers and 56d. sellers. The market is firm.

LONDON, August 8th.

Silver is quoted at 56d. buyers and 56½d. sellers. The market is strong.

LONDON, August 8th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co. report that the China exchanges have shown increasing strength. The official Shanghai rate is 5/7½d., but actual business is being done at considerably higher rates.

This has imparted a good tone to silver, and caused a shortage of supplies for ordinary market requirements which are somewhat considerable.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THEATRE ROYAL.

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The most Popular Company that ever played in Hongkong.BANVARD'S
AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,

IN A REPERTOIRE OF BRAND NEW MUSICAL TREATS.

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TO-NIGHT

TUESDAY AUGUST 12th.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE at 4.15 p.m.

and
WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 9.15.

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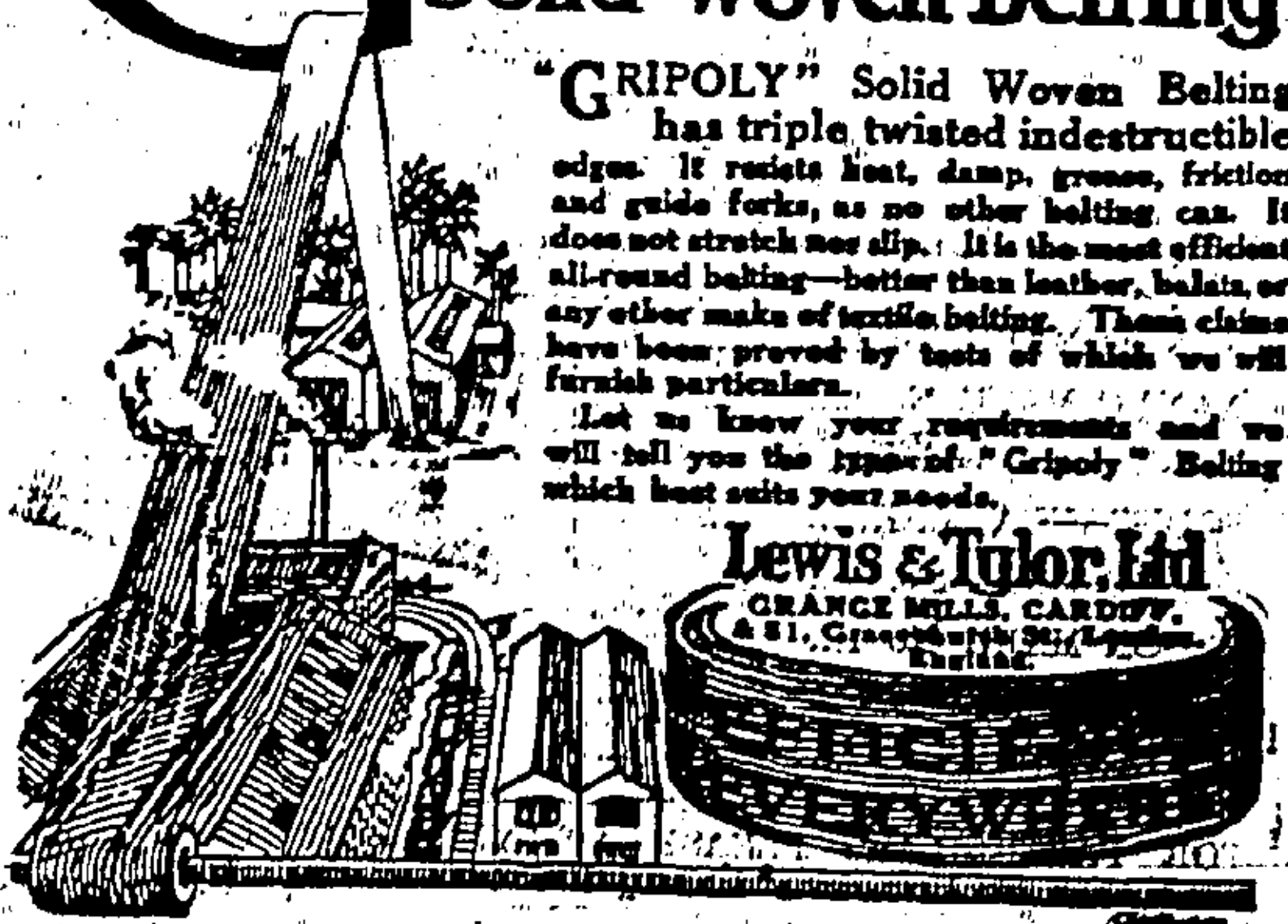
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which best suits your needs.

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GRANGE HILLS, CARDIFF,
& 11, GRANGE HILLS, LONDON.THE DOOM OF THE MIDDLE
CLASS."BACKBONE OF ENGLAND."
POWERLESS BEFORE ORGANIZED
WORKERS.

[BY HAROLD SPENDER.]

When a speaker told a middle-class
audience the other day that their class
would be extinct within a century, and a
half they laughed. The speaker thought
that they meant to express a brazen con-
fidence in their immortality. He was
wrong. Their laugh voiced a sincere sur-
prise that he should give them so long a
reprieve.For the British middle-class is at pre-
sent in a very humble mood. Looking
across Europe it sees its counterpart in
Russia hunted to death like vermin, or
reduced to the lowest class of pariah ser-
vitude. Nearer home, it sees them in
full flight from Budapest and Vienna,
while in Berlin they are openly threatened
with social extinction. But even here in
London and the great cities of England
the middle-class, once the "backbone of
England," the most powerful of all the
classes in the 19th century, is menaced
with doom. We can see it before our eyes.Disappearing symbols.
Note, for instance, the outward symbols
of society—distinctions of dress and habit.
In the great towns it is becoming more
and more difficult to distinguish between the
classes. Where are the top hat and the
frock coat? Ten years ago they were the
accepted wear of the "governing
class," humble people made way for them
in the streets and on the railway trains; they
were the mark and ensign of success.
Now they have gone like the snows of
yesterday. They are consigned to
funerals. They have become the symbols
of grief and woe.The reason is clear. No one is proud
any longer of being a middle-class man.
The honour and glory has departed.
Behold! The best thing is to resemble
and to pretend to be a working man.
Then, at any rate, you get equal treat-
ment. You escape contempt. The taxi-
driver will not mock you. The girl con-
ductor will be just to you. The railway
porter may be fair to you. You will be
able to face the battle of life. For who,
in a frock coat, could lightly endure the
new perils of the street—the clamour of
the moving bus, the crush of the
Tube, the desperate clutch at the strap,
the hand-to-hand encounter, the breathless
scramble? In such a daily strife—now
the lot of most Londoners—broadsheets
is almost as much out of date as a suit of
mail.Then go into the homes and note the
change in our social life. It was the
distinguishing characteristic of the
middle-class in the nineteenth century to
be waited on. That was what made you
a middle-class man. A works foreman
who engaged a "general" for his wife
passed into the middle-class. Your social
level could be judged by the number
of your servants. A manservant gave
you a place in the country. How pleasant
it all was, that willing service of the
antique world—the old nurse who
brought up all the family, the housekeeper
who knew the affairs of the house better
than the sons and daughters, the parlour
maid who took more pride in the silver
than the mistress herself. They lingered
on in out-of-the-way places, but they are
a dwindling class.Services, as a whole, is also touched with
decay. The new wages are checking that
steady flow of the surplus daughters from
the countryside which provided the pros-
perous city classes with sure, cheap and
contented service. The labourer can
maintain his own daughters. Women
has acquired a new passion for freedom.
So the middle-class household, with all its
arrangements for service, is left desolate.
The huddled inmates fly in despair to
overcrowded hotels or search for flats
that are not. It is a vast social distur-
bance. The tempo of its unsettlement
fills the air with the noise of a
smashing the old gods.Leisure is in danger—and leisure was
the note of the middle-class—leisure for
sport, leisure for travel, leisure for
society, leisure for the arts. Society needs
leisure; but not necessarily a "leisured
class." The demand of the new society
is that all classes should have some leisure,
and no class all the leisure. So we see
a new leisure coming into being—the lei-
sure of the eight-hour worker. The stalls
are emptying, and the picture-palaces are
filling. As the middle-class enjoys itself
less, the working-class enjoys itself more.
Our turn now! they seem to say, as
they take their places at the banquet of
life. The tone of pleasure becomes more
popular. The masses call for strong
ment, while the delicate tastes leave the
tables and set their faces to unwonted toil.It is not all a gain. Watch the theatres,
and note the steady decline that goes along
with this new invasion. Matthew Arnold
called the middle-classes the "Philistines"
of the modern world, but it is a curious
irony of the situation that he himself very
largely joined them out of their Philistin-
ism. The taste of the British middle-
class was never better than just before its
decline. The new invaders will be
educated in their turn, like the barbarian
invaders of Italy. But, for the moment,
there is a great smashing of the old gods,
a vast desire for sensation. Irving and
Beerbaum Tree have passed, and Charlie
Chaplin reigns in their place.THE CRAVING FOR DIVIDENDS.
"Of what use are you?" That is the
question hurled at the unfortunate mid-
dle-class by coal commissions, industrial
councils, and Labour congresses. In the
old days there was an answer. There is
an answer even today for the old pro-
fessions—for the doctor who visits his
rounds, for the lawyer who pleads, for the
officer who fights. But what of that vast
greater number of the middle-class that
lives by business? There are still mer-
chants; there are still shopkeepers. But
the company system has gravely deter-
mined the great selling class that
directed industry in the old days. There
you had captains of industry; now you
have salaried directors and shareholders.
The craving for high dividends has
eclipsed the pride in good work, the fine
honour, of so many old British firms.
When you substitute an impersonal com-
pany for a personal chief, then you are
already on the high road to State control.
The love of usury has struck the heaviest
blow at the great middle-class.
Meanwhile the tragedy remains; for,
after all, great transitions have always
an element of tragedy. Sir Edward(Continued at foot of next column, Yu
Chronicle.HISTORIC ACRES.
A LANDSLIDE.The Duke of Portland, in a letter to
his tenants, says that in view of the pre-
scent trend of opinion in favour of the
breaking up of large estates and the crea-
tion of small ownerships, he has decided
to dispose of a large portion of his Ayr-
shire property. In the first place, he
offers his agricultural holdings to the
tenants.The land of the country is no longer to
continue the private preserve, the stately
abode and pleasure ground of a pre-
dominant hereditary caste for which there
is no parallel in real civilisation outside
our island, writes a Surveyor in the
Daily News. In this latter half of the
second decade of the twentieth century we
are the direct witnesses of no slow, im-
perceptible evolution, but of a veritable
landslide in historic acres—a mighty yet
bloodless revolution in the ownership of
British real estate far transcending any-
thing that has gone before.REASONS FOR SELLING.
There has been no such land revolu-
tion since the passing away of the feudal
aristocracy after the Wars of the Roses.
The economic cause and the consequences
of the tremendous movement are fairly
clear. Many of our territorial magnates
are parting with their cherished patri-
mony because needs must when the devil
drives. Those of them who have been
long shivering on the brink, without any
direct pecuniary necessity for closing
down, have probably two reasons for
their present decisions to sell the
attitude of the average British elector
of to-day, and the opportu-
nity that is directly before them of
selling at the top of the market—at
prices which, unless vendors are hope-
lessly handicapped by mortgages, will yield
them a vastly better financial return than
does their land. And it is not only the
aristocracy, but great institutions like
our famous hospitals and City companies,
that are preparing to part with their
ancient endowments in the shires and
elsewhere. Already this latter class of
sale is being attended with remarkable
results, as, for instance, the case where
a farm belonging to a public body on
which a reserve of £11,000 had been fixed,
ran up to £21,000.Another cause of the prevalent un-
exampled boom in the land hunger of
farmer and intending farmer, small hold-
er and prospective small holder. Sitting
tenants will not infrequently go far be-
yond market values to get security of
tenure and the pleasant consciousness of
proprietorship, whilst smaller men and
excitedly yearning for a peaceful coun-
try life for themselves and families are
also prepared to pay the fullest possible
figure for the gratification of their legiti-
mate and praiseworthy aspirations.DUKE SELLING OUT.
Let us run lightly over details," says
a Surveyor. "In the opening month of
this year the Duke of Westminster's out-
lying (western) Eaton Estate—extending
to 1,380 acres, comprising twelve town-
ships on the borders of Cheshire, Flint,
and Denbigh, including fifty-five consid-
erable farms—was broken up. A syndicate
of his Grace's tenant-farmers took over
5,800 acres, and there was a wholesale
disposal of cottage property, the outcome
being a total of £239,000. There have
been other considerable dispersals; but
the big things have yet to pass the test
of public sale. Forfeiture and summer
sales of the spring and autumn include the
Sutherland Estates, on the east coast of
the county from which the family title
is taken, comprising 114,569 acres, and
including a loch which bounds the prop-
erty for eleven miles, together with
Dornoch Castle, salmon fishing and deer
stalking. Then there is the Northern
Haddon House Estate of 37,000 acres, the
Craigmill Estate, in Ayrshire and
Kirkcubrightshire, of 22,000 acres, and
the Gilmour Estate (Ross-shire and
Sutherland), of 140,000 acres, including
two islands in the Shetlands, with num-
berless others.MILLION OF ACRES PASSING.
One firm alone of London auctioneers
are submitting during the coming months
to June, nearly half a million acres
of land—an aggregate made up of some
thirty estates scattered over England and
Scotland and commanding historical im-
portance; and the sale of most of these
will be a piecemeal break-up for the be-
nefit of the sitting tenants and other prac-
tical farming men who have an ardent
natural craving for the cultivation of
their own soil.Some industrious persons calculated a
long time ago that there are more acres
of land in Yorkshire than there are letters
in the Bible, and the area of our premier
county is close upon 2,000,000 acres.
There are those in a position to know who
confidently declare that the land which
has changed hands during the past two
or three years, including the results of
the bursting season now upon us, will
approach, if it does not surpass the figure
just given. In 1916, one firm alone sold
about half-a-million acres for a total of
more than five and a half million pounds.The total sales officially reported for
the year reached £11,352,598, as compared
with £8,527,426 in 1917, £5,107,517 in 1918,
and £3,570,724 in 1915—all statistics, be
it remarked, which did not cover friendly
arrangements between landlords and
tenants, and innumerable other private
dealings.Carson dwelt the other day, in the Budget
debate, on the sad fate of the overtaxed
professional man. The income-tax, that
grey and attractive magnet of revenue,
has completed his undoing. Not without
reason do the French, a nation of Bour-
geois, regard our income-tax with horror.
But the income-tax could have been borne
if the middle-class had really shared the
great war-bonuses. The dominant
fear is that while wages soar salaries
creep.The middle-classes are paying the
penalty of their own individualism. They
have despised trade unionism; and now,
in their hour of fate, no trade union
voices their grievances. They perish un-
heard. They are powerless before the
great new Triple Alliance which has taken
the place of Bismarck's creation—the
Triple Alliance of the trained and organ-
ized workers of this country.—Daily
Chronicle.

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	15th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	23rd Sept.
"GLENADE"	4th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKSHIRE"	16th August	GENOA & LONDON
"GLENIFFER"	15th September	LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: (The Glen Line, Ltd.)

(The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.)

(Owners of "Shire" Line)

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports		12th Aug., Noon.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports		28th Aug., 11 A.M.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon
Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with
every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Steward are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to:—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER:

"WESTERN NIGHT"	About August 18th.
"ELDRIDGE"	" August 15th.
"EDMORE"	" August 25th.
"WEST HEPPBURN"	Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" Late August.

Through Bills of Lading issued in Overland Common Form.

For Freight and Particulars apply to:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RHINA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to RHINA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
or to Reiss & Co., Canton.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 12th Aug. 11 A.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
HOIHOW, ZAMBOANGA & KOLUBEGAN	"PAKHOI"	On 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 15th Aug. 9 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY, 15th Aug. at Noon.
"HATAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 19th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU,

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

The S.S. "WEST CONGO" will sail from this port on or about August 18th, for the usual ports of call.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "EUADOR" ... Oct. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& AFRIKA LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGUYA	26th August	28th Sept.	7th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... 2nd Sept. | 25th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
ITOLA	20th August	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Keelung & Shanghai) Friday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Friday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 6th Sept. at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
SHINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 13th August.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KOSOKU MARU ... Friday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
BUNBEI MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Middle of August.
WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 202 & 203.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	32,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 28th.
KOREA MARU	33,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	31,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th (from Yokohama)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,600	Sept. 10th.
SEIKO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 14th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 21st August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.
"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st August.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... De leaving October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.
"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"BOHJU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 22nd, 1919. "CHINA" Sept. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prime's Buildings O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street, Tel. 1853.

